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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

There are three air academies in the USSR:

The Moscow Air Engineering Academy (Zhukovsky)
The Leningrad Air Engineering Academy
The Monino Air Academy

Moscow Air Engineering Academy

The Moscow Air Engineering Academy consists of the following schools (or faculties) and departments:

a. Schools

Engineering (motors and planes)
Air Armament
Electrical equipment
Radio equipment

b. Departments

- Education (study and planning)
- Scientific research
- Finance
- Publishing and printing
- Special (MVD or MGB "Smersh")
- Supply and equipment
- Metal factory

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The Academy is located in Moscow behind the Frunze Airfield at Lenigradskoye Shosse #54 and Pegovsky Pereulok. It occupies five buildings:

Building B - House of Soviet Officers (DOSA)
Building V - Electrotechnics and Aerodynamics Laboratory
Building G - School (or Faculty) of Air Armament and the staff
Building N - School (or Faculty) of Engineering
Building 3 - School (or Faculty) of Radio and Electronics

2. Admission of Students

To be admitted to the first year at the Academy, students must meet the following requirements:

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- a. Be regular officers of the Army with over two years of service.
- b. Have high school education of not less than ten years or its equivalent.
- c. Have a certificate of political reliability issued by the Political Department of Troops (Politupr).
- e. Be in perfect health.
- f. Have no relatives abroad, imprisoned, or who remained under German occupation.
- g. Be from twenty to thirty years of age.
- h. Male. (Only three to five women, who were the daughters of high Soviet officials, have been admitted to the Academy.)

The first class (or year) of each school had about 100 to 120 students. The percentage graduating is approximately 60 to 80%. In 1947, about 20% of the class was composed of sergeants and corporals who were permitted to enter the Academy because of the shortage of regular officers.

3. Subjects

The following subjects were taught at the Academy: Economics and politics, throughout the whole course of study; higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, resistance of materials, military regulations and tactics, precision instruments and devices, machine parts, statics of building, theoretical aerodynamics, applied aerodynamics, construction of motors, theoretical thermodynamics, motor thermodynamics, construction of motors, science of metals and heat treatment, aviation materials, theory of planes; foreign languages including English, German, and French; electrotechnics, radiotechnics, gun armament, theory of probability, inner ballistics, outer ballistics, bombshell armor, chemical warfare, bomb releasing mechanism, gunpowder and explosives, aiming instruments, optics, radio, radio-location devices, technology of metals, plane and motor repair, jet armament, and other related subjects.

4. Examinations

Examinations were held in such a way that each student was seated in front of a teacher (monitor) with his blank papers on the table. All questions were to be answered from memory without any aid. The following marks were used by the Academy:

Excellent - 5
Good - 4
Satisfactory - 3
Unsatisfactory - 2

If a student received two unsatisfactory marks, he was allowed to repeat the examination; however, three such marks caused expulsion from the school. A student could not stay longer than one year in grade without specific reasons. Students with excellent marks received Stalin stipends and special diplomas.

5. Military Subjects

There were lectures on military subjects, such as tactics and military regulations. The physical culture training program encompassed all the well known outdoor and indoor sports, including calisthenics, and military drill was taught about twice a week by special officers. After one year of study at the Academy, students were assigned for short periods to military units in the field to become acquainted with the handling of planes, firearms, electrical and radio equipment. Teachers had to attend special lectures about once a week on topics such as new weapons, new tactics, and the problems of future wars.

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6. Management

The management of the Academy was controlled by the MTO (Materialno-Technicheski Otdel - Material and Technical Supply), which consisted of the following sections:

- Food supply and mess
- Clothing
- Housing
- Farm management (own sovkhos)
- Technical supply
- Workshops

The food, which was always of substandard quality, was mainly supplied by the Central Food Stores and Party from their own farm.

7. Housing

Generals and professors usually lived in the Professors' Buildings which faced Leninskoye Shosse 64. Instructors and other officers lived in a building at Krasnoarmeiskaya Ulitsa #12, Buildings 1 and 2, and Eldoradovskiy Pereulok #2. Students lived in the Eldoradovskiy #2 building, Lenigradskoye Shosse, a building near the Byelorusski Voksal (railroad depot), buildings near Tishinsky Bazar, and one near Vsekhvatskoye. Each family as a rule had one room, and rarely two rooms. Twenty to thirty students of the first year occupied one room; in the higher grades, three to five students were in one room. First-year students slept in two and three decked beds; seniors had more comfortable beds. Each student received 600 rubles per month or the equivalent of the salary which he was receiving before entering the Academy from which he had to pay his own mess bill of about 150 rubles and dormitory charges of about 30 rubles per month.

8. Foreign Students

The following nationalities were represented among the students at the Academy:

- Yugoslavs - about 5 to 10
- Czechoslovaks - about 5 to 10
- Bulgarians - about 5 to 10
- Iranians - 1
- Outer Mongolians - 1, in the KUP (Teachers Training Courses)

The foreign students had special lectures and studies in small groups. A special mess room and dormitory were also provided for them. At first, the foreign students wore their own national uniforms, but they later changed to Soviet uniforms.

Source reports that Marshal Tito was a student at the Academy with special tutors and privileges around 1938 to 1940.

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9. Laboratories

The Academy had the following laboratories:

- Aerodynamics, the best of all the Academy had
- Aviation motors
- Testing of aviation materials
- Electro-technics
- Radio technics
- Training hangar
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Chemical warfare
- Small and medium weapons
- Aiming devices
- Bombshell and bomb handling equipment
- Repair of planes and motors
- Metal technology
- Statics of construction and of the resistance of materials.

10. Publications

All publications of the Academy were handled by RIO (Redaktsionno Izdatelskoye Otdelenie - Publishing and Printing Office) which received all articles and works after a preliminary approval by the general session of faculty members of the department, the chief of the school (or faculty), and the chief of scientific research work. It took from one to three years, on the average, to have a work published from the time of its submission to the RIO. The title of all works printed by the Academy was headed by "Trudi Akademii" ("Works of the Academy").

11. Scientific Research Department

Each professor, teacher, instructor, and most of the engineers had to participate in scientific research work, and later submit an account of their work to NIO (Nauchno-Issledovateski Otdel - Scientific Research Department). Professors and other faculty members who did not keep up their work according to the Academy and Party regulations were denounced at Party meetings, in the press, and sometimes punished by expulsion from the Academy.

12. Political Control

Political control at the Academy was executed by the Political Department (Politotdel), the Social Economic Department, the Party and Komsomol organization, and by secret MVD (MGB) agents of the "Smersh" unit at the Academy. A "Smersh" agent was attached to each school, in addition to other officer agents who could not be detected among the students. The Political Department received its topics for lectures from PURKKA (Politicheskoye Upravlenie Rabochikh Krestyanskoi Krasnoi Armii - Political Administration, Workers' and Farmers' Red Army), which in turn were delivered to Party, Komsomol, and political study circles for study. All data concerning talks of political nature made by Party and Komsomol members and their conduct during Party meetings, political study sessions, social and economic lectures, and every-day life were delivered to the Political Department and the "Smersh". The duty of all Party members was to denounce any person

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suspected of disloyalty to the Soviet Government. Every member of the Academy had to deliver one or more speeches dealing with political topics each month. If this was not done, special attention was paid to him by the Political Department, which later marked him as "passive" and not reliable. The Party University (Partiin University) was established for Party leaders and activists and had two courses:

The History of the Party - (VKP (b))

Historical Materialism (ISTMAT - Istoricheski Materialism).

The Party University was under the jurisdiction of the Political Department of the Academy, and its director was a faculty member. This University was very popular among Party workers because no obligatory monthly speeches were required during the course of study. Almost all Party members of the Academy acted simultaneously as propagandists at the various plants, offices, and workers' dwellings, where they had to lecture on different topics two or three times a month. Then, they were required to give a report of the reactions and questions of the listeners. Party leaders present at these lectures had to submit a report regarding their reactions to the lectures and the proper selection of material. Each member of the faculty was required to attend political circles and participate in activities based on problems discussed in agitator or propagandist magazines. During election campaigns, officers and employees of the Academy were forced to participate in political work in districts assigned to them by the Party. All residents of apartment houses were organized into circles where propagandists conducted lessons or talks on topics which were supplied by the Political Department.

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13. Political Circles

For the purpose of further educating officers of the teaching staff in political matters, study circles were organized for generals and colonels, for lt. colonels and majors, and for junior officers. Topics for the weekly two-hour discussions were supplied by the Political Department, and the leaders of these circles were appointed by the Political Department. The leader was usually the principal lecturer and read the main subject of a given study; then, he "picked" about five subtopics which were read by officers who had been appointed in advance. The Evening University (Vecherni Universitet) which was organized by the Academy had two schools (faculties):

Historical Materialism (ISTMAT - Istoricheski Materialismus)

History of the Communist Party (Istoriya Kompartii)

Persons who attended this University were not required to join circles. 25X1
 Comment: It is not known if the Party University and the Evening University are the same although they offer the same courses.)

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The following topics were offered to political circles at the Academy by the Political Department:

Stalin and the Red army
 Stalin and Stalin's Aviation
 Stalin as Creator and Organizer of the Party
 Stalin and the Great October Revolution
 Stalin and the Possibility of Victory of Socialism in One Country
 Stalin's Soviet Constitution - The Most Democratic in the Whole World
 Soviet Press is Really Free and Democratic
 Collective Farms - Bulk of the Soviet System
 Autobiography of Stalin
 Position of USSR after World War II
 Stalin's Foreign Politics - Politics of Peace and Security of the World
 USSR - Center of All Peace-Loving Countries in the World
 Stalin's Artillery - God of War
 Advantages of the Socialist System over the Capitalist
 Victory over Germany as Proof of "Prochnost" (Stability) of Soviet System
 Soviet Patriotism - The Highest in the World
 The Role of Russian People in World War II (Speech of Stalin in 1945)
 Inevitable Crisis in the Capitalist Countries
 Soviet People - Happiest in the World.

14. Student Activities

Party and Komsomol meetings were held twice a month with political and internal party life questions on the agenda. As a rule, from six to twelve Party members took the initiative at these meetings. Once or twice a month selected speakers from TsK VVP (b) such as Varga, Maysky, and Aleksandrov delivered lectures on international affairs.

Leningrad Air Engineering Academy

15. The Leningrad Air Engineering Academy has the following schools (or faculties):

Engineering
 Electrical equipment
 Radio equipment
 Airfield construction

Monino Air Academy

16. The Monino Air Academy, located near Moscow, has the following schools (or faculties):

Air staff
 Air navigation
 Aviation

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